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Chào mừng năm mới

Xuân về xin có một bài ca,
Gửi chúc đồng bào cả nước ta;
Chống Mỹ hai miền đều đánh giỏi,
Tân mừng thắng trận nở như hoa!

Đầu 1967

Độc lập, Tự do, Hạnh phúc

*These verses composed on the coming of spring
I present to all my countrymen:
In both North and South, let them hit the Yanks hard
And let victories blossom!*

Ho Chi Minh

Independence and Peace for the Vietnamese People!

YANKEE GO HOME!

VIETNAM COURIER

Jan. 2

1967

No 91

4th Year

INFORMATION WEEKLY — E.O.: 46 Tran Hung Dao Street — Hanoi — D.R.V. — Tel. 3841

President Ho Chi Minh and
General Vo Nguyen Giap visit
an air-defence unit.



We are living in epic times.

For two years now, we have been standing up to American imperialism. For two years now we have been fighting in South Vietnam against an American expeditionary corps and troops of U.S. satellites; for two years, U.S. air and naval raids against the D.R.V. have grown in scope. And yet, it is our adversary who has bitten the dust.

Half a million enemy troops, among them 120,000 G.I.s, have been put out of action by the L.A.F. since the massive introduction of American troops in July 1965; this has shattered the dream of the Pentagon of saving the Saigon regime and its army from disaster. In the North, the myth of "absolute U.S. air supremacy" has been exploded with the downing of over 1,600 American aircraft in two years.

The most savage bombings have prevented neither our resistance from growing stronger nor our production from increasing. While fighting fiercely, the people of the D.R.V. have succeeded in supplying themselves with enough food, satisfying the requirements of war and fulfilling their duties to their Southern brothers. Trajfic has been intensified. Turbines work in power stations. Factories hum. Well-irrigated rice-

fields yield increased output. No rise in the prices of essential commodities. Although 400 educational establishments have been subjected to barbarous bombings, school enrolment for elementary and secondary education has increased from 3.9 million for 1965-1966 to 3.5 million for 1966-1967, and has reached an unprecedented level for higher and vocational education.

It is encouraging to see that, far from hampering our progress towards socialism, American escalation has only stimulated our will to strengthen our economic and military potential, the guarantee of our victory.

The aim of the Pentagon, as stated by some, was to herd the D.R.V. "back to the Stone Age". But, contrary to their expectations, far from falling back, we have been marching firmly forward. This fact alone testifies to the futility of U.S. war plans.

(Continued page 2)

Best Wishes
for 1967

VIETNAM COURIER

ON THE THRESHOLD OF THE NEW YEAR

by HONG CHUONG

SOUTH VIETNAM N.F.L. 6th FOUNDDING ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED BY WORLD PROGRESSIVE FORCES

PARTY and state leaders of the Soviet Union, the P.R. of China, and other socialist countries, Prince Sengphetvong, Chairman of the New Laos National People's Committee, the Japanese Communist Party Central Committee, Blasimbe Dabat, Secretary General of the National Revolutionary Party of Congo (B), have sent new-ages welcoming the great victories scored by the Vietnamese people in the past years, under the leadership of the South Vietnam N.F.L. and condemning U.S. aggression in Vietnam.

The Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, the International Chemists' Trade Union, World Peace Council, International Union of Students and many international organizations have also sent messages of

congratulation or issued statements supporting the N.F.L.

A statement of the World Peace Council read: "The South Vietnam N.F.L. is the legal and genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people. The recognition of the South Vietnam N.F.L. is an urgent need for the entire international community which is of vital importance for all governments."

In a message of greetings, the Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization declared its total support to the Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation. The World Peace Council, International Union of Students and many international organizations have also sent messages of

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PRESS OPINION

"A HOPELESS WAR"

THE year of the Horse — 1966 — witnessed bitter failures of the Americans in their aggressive war against Vietnam. Notwithstanding that the U.S. government has tried to create an atmosphere of optimism over the situation in Vietnam, the Western press has drawn a rather gloomy and dark picture in the present and future late of John's war. Below are some excerpts:

Following a mass rally held in Warsaw on December 16, large numbers of demonstrators marched to the U.S. Embassy, carrying slogans demanding an end to the U.S. barbarous acts in Vietnam and the withdrawal of U.S. troops.

A security unit of the General Staff of the U.S. Army held a meeting and adopted a resolution condemning U.S. aggression of South Vietnam and lauding the valiant struggle of the South Vietnamese people.

On December 21 evening in Peking a reception was held by Vice Premier Chen Yi on the occasion of the

front's founding anniversary. In the afternoon of Dec. 20, an exhibition showing that "the Vietnamese people will surely win" was opened at the Vietnam People's War Museum in Hanoi.

On Dec. 21, 80,000 people in Kwang Tung, and 50,000 in Yunnan held meetings to commemorate the N.F.L. foundation day.

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COMBAT — Dec. 14, 1966 (From New York)

"FIRST and best (instead of) carols, bells and trumpet, at Christmas is full moon."

"But this year the Americans do not believe in Santa Claus."

"I wish, though some strategists in the U.S. have claimed that the U.S. is on the verge of 'breaking the back' of the enemy's main force units, no senior military men in Vietnam make any such claim."

"Says one senior officer: 'Our plans for 1966 call for clear operations which we weren't able to proceed, with losses we spent so much of the year on search-and-destruction. As a result, 30 per cent of the population is still influenced

AMERICANS HERE, in a way, are most weary of the conflict than people at home. Almost every soldier, from private to colonel, counts his days until his year of duty here expires and most civilians hope the death and destruction of Americans at home about the involvement here."

NEWSWEEK — Dec. 5, 1966

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LINUS PAULING AND OTHER AMERICAN SCIENTISTS CONDEMN U.S. CRIMES AGAINST SOUTH VIETNAM POPULATION

PROFESSOR L. Pauling, a well-known American chemist and Peace Prize laureate, made a statement to the Nobel Observator condemning the use of chemical and biological weapons by the U.S. government in South Vietnam.

"The alliance to Vietnam," he said, "induces me to speak of an argument I thought to be inadequate and chemical weapons used by my country in Vietnam. They also public opinion is used, gas, nerve, and so on, causing temporary paralysis, have a disastrous biological effect on the patients, the aged and the children. At present, there are Vietnamese victims who die not only because of vapors or phosphorus bombs but of gas."

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PROFESSOR W. Pepper, Head of the Research and Study Centre on Pediatrics at the Mercy Hospital, College in New York, has written for the magazine *Humanity* an article about the children killed and wounded in the war in South Vietnam, and spoke of the results of his investigation at a press conference.

"An enquiry early this year," he said, "revealed that owing to the American war in South Vietnam about 250,000 children had been killed and 750,000 wounded. This figure is now below the truth, therefore one cannot accept the figures made public by the American headquarters and Saigon to cover up the crimes. They only admit several thousands of civilians killed including children."

Professor Pepper also disclosed that the figures he put forward had been confirmed by the Canadian former Canadian member in the International Commission in Vietnam. The American use of napalm alone, he pointed out, has accounted for tens of thousands of victims.

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BETWEEN GANGSTERS

ON December 7, 1966, Tran Van Van, head of the opposition group in the so-called "Constituent Assembly" was murdered by Thieu Ky. The news provoked such a stir in Saigon that Thieu Ky had his best men to handle the situation. He held a press conference where he announced and witnessed the murder of the crime on the Liberation Armed Forces.

In order to hoodwink public opinion, Thieu Ky submitted to a drastic censorship all press articles on this murder, especially interviews of pressmen with Van's wife. The latter cast doubt on the crime and maintained that

it was a political one. Even the publication of her letters and telegram breaking Van's death to their children in France was forbidden and the papers *Vietnam* and *Saigon* did not mention it. Van's family refused to receive Thieu Ky coming to award Van a medal posthumously.

On Dec. 27, 700 Quang Dan, another leader of the opposition group in the "Constituent Assembly" also fell a victim to an attempt on his life. A bomb exploded and destroyed his car but he was injured. Commenting on this news Reuters wrote that the assassination of Tran Van Van had given rise to a strong reaction in Saigon and was recognized as a political murder and not a terrorist act of the Viet Cong; the police connected the story of a Vietcong terrorist as Van's murderer.

There are many indications that the settlements of Saigon gangsters are but to begin.

RESPONDING TO THE N.F.L.

(Continued from page 1)

On December 5, in Ba Ria, an unit of U.S. Armourment 1 supporting a raiding Chieu district 113 armoured cars and M-41 tanks were destroyed, a helicopter downed and over 200 Yanks killed.

In Nha H district (outskirts of Saigon) the regional army and guerrillas on December 5 launched a surprise attack on a U.S. unit encampment during an enemy raid on the area. 73 G.I.s were wiped out.

On Dec. 2, the regional army and guerrillas intercepted a detachment of U.S. 1st Air Mobile Cavalry Division raiding in the district, northwest of Quy Nhon, killing 100 U.S. troops.

In Thanh Thua province, the L.A.F. on Dec. 21 stormed an enemy position in Quang Dien district, northwest of Hue; puppet security forces in the area captured the liberated area, north of this province enlarged.

In Lam Dong province on December 10, an enemy encampment at Biao, on the Saigon-Hue highway, was attacked by the L.A.F. The mortar shelling of the U.S. encampment killed and puppet troops' officers resulted in 24 enemy killed and 85 wounded, according to initial reports.

In Quang Tri (northernmost part of South Vietnam), the local armed force on December 10, captured a post on the road from the provincial capital to Coa Viet. Another post, some 100 southeast of the town, was also taken. The enemy force of 100 men, these two battles.

TO THE READER

We are aware that there is much room for improvement in the working of our paper. We apologize for this shortcoming and highly appreciate all your suggestions as they will help us to serve you more efficiently in future.

A.P.F. No. 13, 1966 (From New York)

THE WARMONGERS...

(Continued from page 3)

to the foreign, the chief of the Foreign Office Bureau has attempted to deny the U.S. crime and bluffs. He claimed in the Commons that the British would not be sent at any time to the demilitarized zone of Vietnam and to areas near the Cambodian border.

The above said statement shows clearly that the South Korean puppet authorities are prepared to participate

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RESPONDING TO THE N.F.L.'s APPEAL, THE L.A.F. :

- **WIPED OUT 1 U.S. COMPANY AND 2 PUPPET RANGER COMPANIES NEAR CU CHI (Dec. 21)**
- **PUT OUT OF ACTION 2 PUPPET COMPANIES WEST OF SAIGON (Dec. 17)**
- **KNOCKED OUT 1 U.S. COMPANY, ROUTED 1 PUPPET RANGER COMPANY (Dec. 12)**
- **ATTACKED CA MAU AIRFIELD, WIPED OUT 110 ENEMY TROOPS, COMPLETELY DESTROYED 10 HELICOPTERS (Dec. 15)**

ACCORDING TO L.P.A., on December 21, American company and 2 puppet companies airborne to an area near Highway 19, in Cu Chi district, about 40 km northwest of Saigon, were neatly wiped out by the regional guerrillas in a two hours' fight. Two helicopters were shot on the spot. The battleground was in the hills of the L.A.F. until the next morning.

About 15 km south of the above-mentioned battlefield, the L.A.F. on December 17 knocked out puppet companies 1 and 3, of Battalion 3, Regiment 40, Division 25, near Huu Nghia provincial capital. They shelled the C.P. of the Huu Nghia and Luc Hoa military sectors, west of Saigon, inflicting 48 casualties on the enemy.

Within the last fortnight of December 1966, in the same province, 3 other companies of enemy troops were put out of action.

On December 11 night, the L.A.F. neatly wiped out puppet companies 1 and 2, of Battalion 4, of the same regiment near Luc Hoa.

On December 9, 1 puppet ranger company and 1 company of civil guard troops were wiped out on Road 7 (from Huu Hoa to Huu Nghia).

On December 2, civil guard Company 478 was knocked out on Tan Tran-Tan An road.

On Dec. 11, in an ambush on Son Tu Loc North road, 15 km southeast of Tay Ninh the L.A.F. wiped out 1 U.S. company and badly mauled puppet Ranger Company 118 after a 30 minutes' fight. The enemy had too deaths and left a big quantity of weapons and military equipment which fell in the hands of the L. A. F.

Before and after this battle, the regional troops and guerrillas closed in on the enemy from Dec. 9 to 14; they killed or wounded 10

G.I.'s and puppet troops, brought down 5 choppers, destroyed 3 M. 113 and M. 16 armoured cars and heavily damaged 5 others.

OTHER L. A. F. VICTORIES

AT 5.15 am on Dec. 15, 150 guerrillas infiltrated into the Ca Mau helicopter parking field (Southernmost part of Nam Bo), destroyed 10 helicopters and put out of action many soldiers. The helicopters coming to the rescue wantedly fell at their own troops, thus bringing the total number of enemy casualties to 110.

In Sa Dec provincial capital, 12 km southwest of Saigon, the L.A.F. attacked a puppet battalion C.P. of Regiment 13, Infantry Division 9, in 30 minutes they virtually wiped out Company 4, killed or wounded over 100 puppet soldiers, and captured 7 others.

Two days later, 4 U.S. jeep boats were attacked on the Mekong river. Two were heavily damaged, and many G.I.'s killed or wounded.

In My Tho province, 70 km southwest of Saigon

in the night of Dec. 14, the regional troops and guerrillas knocked out of action civil guard Company 109 defending Highway 4, 3 km east of Cai Lay.

An enemy post in Long My district, Can Tho province, 100 km southwest of Saigon was stormed by the L.A.F. on December 8 night. After a 30 minutes' fight, the post was taken, the whole company of puppet security troops and a platoon of puppet rangers including the company commander who was also chief of the post were completely wiped out.

(Continued page 7)

Up to Dec. 29, 1966

1,618

U.S. Aircraft Were
Downed in North
Vietnam

SAIGON WORKERS PROTEST AGAINST THE PRESENCE OF THE YANKES

ACCORDING TO *Huoi* on Dec. 15, 1,600 workers representing 70 trade unions in Saigon held a meeting to protest against the presence of U.S. troops in the city, which had resulted in inflated cost of living and food shortage, badly affecting the lives of all strata of people.

In a communique to the puppet Thieu-Ky Administration, they demanded greater security for the Vietnamese living in the Saigon area and

removal of U.S. troops from the city.

On Dec. 16, *PH* reported the mass trade union representing hundreds of thousands of members throughout South Vietnam had handed in a petition to Cabot Lodge and the Saigon puppet clique denouncing that Saigon-based G.I.'s were posing a threat to the lives of Vietnamese citizens because, in their opinion, G.I.'s were "boogymen and ruffians" and their "actions

violated the honour, the lives and the interest of the Vietnamese people". They demanded that commanders of U.S. and satellite forces "acknowledge their responsibility and punish undisciplined soldiers".

The petition deplored American labour practices and demanded that U.S. firms "respect local labour regulations and labour unions". It should be recalled that early this month, U.S. commanders at Saigon port had arbitrarily dismissed hundreds of workers. This had triggered an unyielding struggle by the workers.

Saigon workers did not stop at that. In their petition, they demanded that the U.S. and its satellites respect Vietnam's sovereignty and immediately cease such illegal action as the arrest of Vietnamese citizens by Americans.

The petitioners warned that they would hold protest demonstrations in the streets if their demands were ignored.

This is not for the first time that in their struggle, workers of Saigon and the rest of South Vietnam have put forward such important demands. Last May Day, Saigon workers turned out in the streets and shouted slogans against the U.S. aggressive war, for the safeguard of national sovereignty, against the puppet dictators and for improvement of living conditions.

The damaging effects of the economic crisis resulting from the aggressive war and the presence of the big U.S. exploitative force and satellite puppet force and satellite troops, the gross encroachment by G.I.'s upon the everyday life of the people, and especially the territorial occupation which violates national sovereignty and the massacre in cold blood of the people can only lead to the resolute struggle by the workers right in areas temporarily under enemy control.

Predictably, their final cry will be "Yankes, Go home!", after having demanded the removal of G. I.'s out of Saigon.

GENERAL STRIKE IN SAIGON

ON December 26, 1966, 5,000 dockers in Saigon struck, bringing the unloading of goods, including military equipment, to a standstill, according to Western reports.

Armed with clubs and cudgels, the strikers picketed the wharves.

This resolute action was aimed at protesting against

the U.S. military authorities for arbitrarily sackings 60 Vietnamese dockers and taking absurd "security" measures.

AP reported that the strikers had opposed the use of G.I.'s to unload the freight, which robbed the workers of their means of living. They voiced their determination

not to handle any unloading work.

The strike has paralysed 26 vessels full of goods, including military equipment. The workers said that this strike would go on until their demands were met, and called on dockers of other ports in South Vietnam for a coordinated action.

★ THE N.F.L. SOLE GENUINE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SOUTH VIETNAM POPULATION

Activities of the N.F.L. in the World

— N.F.L. permanent representation bureaux in foreign countries: 18

— International organizations to which the N.F.L. and its organizations are affiliated: 11.

— International organization central committees to which the N.F.L. and its organizations are affiliated: 10.

— N.F.L. and its organizations' delegations to foreign countries: 109.

namely:

1961: 1 (East Europe);
1962: 10 (East Europe; 3, Asia; 5, Africa; 1, Latin America; 1).

1963: 16 (East Europe; 3, Asia; 7, Africa; 4, Latin America; 1, Arab countries; 1).

1964: 21 (East Europe; 8, Asia; 11, Latin America; 2).

1965: 27 (East Europe; 5, Asia; 7, Africa; 5, Latin America; 3, Arab countries; 2, West Europe; 3).

1966: 25 (Socialist countries; 14, nationalistic countries; 2, capitalist countries; 9).

— N.F.L. and its organizations' delegations taking part in international, continental and national conferences in the world: 123 (1961: 1, 1962: 7, 1963: 14, 1964: 21, 1965: 23, 1966: 30).

namely:

— N.F.L. central committee delegations: 12

— N.F.L. organizations' delegations: 113

Trade Union delegations:

Women's delegations:

Journalists' delegations:

Buddhist delegations:

Trade delegations:

Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee delegations:

Scientists' delegations:

Students' delegations:

Peace Committee delegations:

Economic delegations:

Cinema-theatrical delegations:

South Vietnam Patriotic Catholics' Association: